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GOLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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LEVI CRUICKSHANK, Editor.

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Letters should be addressed to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 721 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Advertising rates furnished on application. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the United States. D. A. Watts, Traveling Representative, P. O. Address, Lebanon, Ill., will give prompt attention to requests for inspection of herds or advertising rates for sales.

DAIRY INSTRUCTION

In the Missouri Agricultural College.

The dairy work in the short course in agriculture began on February 25. The students have already been able to turn out several lots of good butter, and have become familiar with the operation of the different separators and the manipulation of the Babcock test. The college is very fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. M. Mortenson as dairy instructor. Mr. Mortenson came to America about six years ago from Denmark. He is a graduate of one of the Government normal schools in Denmark, and learned the practical details of butter making in the old country.

During his residence in America he has operated a creamery in Iowa for three years, during which time he won the gold medal at the Iowa State Dairyman's Convention for the highest scoring butter, and the sweepstakes gold medal at Chicago in 1895 at the National Butter Contest, and stood second in the diamond medal contest covering a year's entries of 300 pounds of butter per month. He has for the past three years been assistant in dairying in the Iowa Agricultural College, and in 1898 won second prize at the National Buttermakers' Convention at Topeka, Kansas, and also the same honor for the second highest scoring butter at the National Dairy Convention at Lincoln, Neb., last week.

While Mr. Mortenson has been eminently successful in this practical work in dairying, he has also been a careful student of the scientific principles, and has had considerable experience in teaching the subject. The work will continue through the entire month, and the butter made by the students will be sent to the leading markets of the country to be scored by expert judges from time to time.

OPPORTUNITIES NOT ALL GONE.

Many a farmer lad, as the winter term of his "electrical" school has reached the final, has collected his books and shivered them, and also his aspirations for wider knowledge, or at least concluding that he must wait until next winter to increase his stock of information. The fallacy, that between the book covers only are stored the mines of information which must be dug out, even lauding the youth who burns the midnight torch or oil to unearth these gems of knowledge, is born of the erroneous teaching which too generally prevails. Acquiring book lore is not education in the best and broadest sense; it may be only cramming the mind with facts that will never be the means of unfolding the mind. No wonder that these boys of the farm deplore their environment when thus taught to believe that the farm and farm work are a hindrance to acquiring that knowledge to which all the world rises to do honor and of which they are deprived of the opportunity to acquire.

Boys, our sympathies are yours; only we add, don't think all information is acquired in the school room. That you must take second-hand. Don't think all your opportunities gone. Studying the life around you under the bright spring sun is fully as commendable and as fruitful a source of information as by the midnight lamp poring over the text-book. Why not acquire the habit of discovering for yourselves, as well as a teacher, or any other scientist, facts in your everyday life?

Why not during the spring and summer study the bird life of your vicinity? How many of these bits of beautiful color and sweet song do you know by name? What do you know of their nesting or feeding habits? Can you not get these facts better as you drive the team after or the brief scraps given in school zoologies? Valuable bulletins are published by the

SPECIAL OFFER.

While the regular subscription price for the RURAL WORLD will remain at one dollar per year, yet, in order to more than double our present circulation for the year 1900 we have determined for a brief period to allow all of our present subscribers to renew their subscriptions by sending the name of a NEW subscriber with their own for one dollar—thus getting two papers for one year for only one dollar. In all cases, however, the additional name or names must be new subscribers. Renewals will not be received at fifty cents, except when accompanied by a new subscriber. Two NEW subscribers at the same time, however, will be received for one year for one dollar. New subscribers can also send additional new subscribers on the same terms. This is below the actual cost of the paper. But so anxious are we to have the RURAL WORLD enter tens of thousands of new homes that we are willing to make this low offer. We know the RURAL WORLD is doing a grand work in uplifting the farmer, and we are more than anxious that its benefits shall be extended to the widest limits, hence this special offer. We hope to have 100,000 subscribers on our list for 1900.

Department of Agriculture at Washington on bird life, and many of these are free, the others costing only a few cents, that will be of great assistance in this study. They are illustrated and will aid in naming the birds properly. A very valuable one is Bulletin No. 3, Division of Ornithology, and Mammalia, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on the hawks and owls of the United States in their relation to agriculture. With eyes opened and ears made to hear by intelligent study in field and wood, re-enter the school room next fall and the better prepared to grapple with the text-book problems.

WHITE BEANS IN DEMAND.

Those who are in close touch with the market are expecting white beans to command high prices for a number of years to come. Stocks on hand are very much depleted owing to a great falling off in production during recent years, and an increased demand. For example, the Michigan crop for 1899 was 3,049,135 bushels, that of 1897 was 1,765,175 bushels, that of 1898, 2,644,064 bushels, and the 1899 crop was only 762,000 bushels. In California and New York, two states in which large areas of beans are grown, less than one-half of full crops was obtained last year. While in Canada and Europe the crop is light, with very light yields the world over, the United States and English governments have been buying heavily for the army and navy. It is thus apparent that the supply must be quite limited and several good crops must be secured before there is a normal surplus.

In view of these facts it would seem as though beans would be a good crop to plant this coming season if good seed can be secured and one has suitable soil.

MISSOURI APPLES IN PARIS.

On the morning of March 3 a shipment of 70 barrels of Missouri apples was started from Kansas City to Paris, France, for display at the exposition. These apples were collected last fall by L. A. Goodman, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, and stored in cold storage. They will go forward from New York March 14, in refrigerator compartments of an Atlantic liner, and on arrival in France will be put again in cold storage, to be held until the opening of the exposition—May 1. It is the intention of the society, Mr. Goodman says, to have Missouri apples on exhibition every day from May 1 to the close of the exposition, Nov. 1. The 70 barrels of apples were contributed by the growers of the state representing about 30 counties, largely from The Big Red Apple District of Southern Missouri.

It was the aim to exhibit only the commercial varieties—that is, those kinds which would be most sought after in foreign countries. The bulk contained in the seventy barrels consists principally of Ben Davis, Gano, Winesap, York Pippin, Claydon, Ingram, Willow Twig, Huntman Favorite and Mammoth Black Twig. In addition, for the purpose of display, the shipment includes five barrels containing twenty other varieties.

Last autumn, when apple packing was at its height, owners of orchards selected from one to five barrels of their choicest apples and gave them to the society for the purpose of aiding in advertising Missouri fruit.

The members of the society are naturally well pleased over the prospects of the Missouri display of apples. It will be the largest of any State in the Union with the possible exception of New York, and, as the secretary says, it will be the finest exhibit in the world, without exception.

RENEWALS.—Watch the wrapper in which the RURAL WORLD is mailed to you. The date when it expires will be the name of the month, after your name, and the paper will certainly stop with the close of that month. At our terms there is no excuse for not renewing if you want the paper. It will be a great convenience to us for subscribers to renew a couple of weeks before their subscriptions expire and will save many mistakes.

THE PASSING OF OLD DOBBIN.

On bright sunny days, when cloud, rain, mud, snow or sleet are not in evidence, and the bicycle, automobile and trolley car, in gala attire, are gliding smoothly over well-made and well-kept roads or streets, then the enthusiast with sea-like mien boldly declares that Dobbin's hours are numbered; that soon his skeleton will be exhibited in the museum and his life's history will be told and we will talk of the horse as an animal now extinct. But to the thinking man, and it didn't take a very wise one, miles from home, with electric wires encased in ice and all car lines stopped, as during the recent storm, to think of the horse as a means of reaching home, the horse will ever be the old, reliable means of locomotion. When the much-valued means of transportation was impeded and its motive power was unharmed in the form of live wires many horses were killed by having these wires falling on them or by stepping on them. The horse and cart able to combat nature's elements when the magnificent street cars were motionless made us feel like patting old Dobbin, and compelled us to acknowledge that horse power was not entirely a thing of the past.

DO NOT FORGET MENTAL ADVANCEMENT.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Now while we have a leisure season do not waste it, but let the muscular resting season be a period of mental development. Why is it so hard to get the farmers out to an institute? Our halls would be crowded if a comedy company were to give a free performance. Then why not crowd them equally when the great questions of vital importance were under consideration? Farmers, go to your institutes and take a part in them. Make the rest of the world believe that you are doing a work of importance and that you realize its greatness and your own part in it, and you and your calling will all the more command respect. Urge the local papers to give it due prominence. Make them understand that it will be to their interests to do so, and you will soon find that they will accommodate you willingly. But by all means go, let the committee use your name on the program, it will help you, and you will help your calling.

J. O. SHROYER.
Richardson Co., Neb.

PRACTICAL FARM PAPER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Farmers who sow clover by the February month have had a hard time of it this year—these days of windy, sower weather and then so much wet that it is impossible to get in the fields. My time to sow is in early April, after the ground has cracked, but on coarse soil I would sow earlier.

There never was such a demand for bran before in this country. A miller told me last Saturday that he was selling a week ahead at 75 cents per hundred and would raise to 90 on Monday. Corn is worth 35 and oats 30 cents per bushel and are cheaper and better feed at the price than bran. Indeed, I doubt whether bran is worth over 15 cents per ton as compared with oats and corn at present prices. Prices often get out of balance. For instance, I once saw wheat selling at 48 cents and corn at 45 cents per bushel, and the same spring very common oats sold at our town for 45 cents per bushel.

I would never sell corn at 40 cents to buy oats at 30 cents per bushel unless I needed the oats for colt feed.

We cannot make any money raising oats, and only grow them for our own use as a sheep feed when spring work comes on. We tried beardless spring barley last year in a small way and will sow a couple of acres this year. If it does as well as our small plot we will discard oats.

Our best results in oats raising were attained by drilling 15 bushels of good seed to the acre, but a small plot where I broadcasted a bushel per acre and drilled a bushel more would have done better had it not been for a very dry season.

I attended my eighth and last Farmers' Institute for the season last Friday and Saturday. It was an independent meeting, 25 miles from my place, thermometer showing zero, and I made the trip by buggy. It is of the program that I wish to write. The meeting lasted two days, and the average attendance was over 60 at each of the five sessions. There were 28 numbers on the program and only six of them on practical farm topics. I talked on "Cow Peas," an eminent lecturer spoke on "The Apple," "Clover Crops" and "Special Crops," a lady read a paper on "Poultry" and we had a "corn talk."

The rest of the time was taken up by recitations, music, etc. Everything was high grade and the meeting was one of the most pleasant I ever attended, but was it the most profitable? I think not, although farmers as a rule do not attend as many places of entertainment as they should, but they can better spend their time while at institutes in discussing farm matters than in listening to fine music and recitations. But if you will not hold practical institutes, hold the other kind; they send a fellow home feeling "that it was good to have been there," even if he did not learn much.

We found a few panels of plank fence down yesterday. The oak (split) posts had lasted just 10 years. These posts had no treatment, while sawed posts from the same timber, set the same week, and the

part in the ground well charred, are as sound as ever. No mistake about it, for I dug down and examined several.

There stands a locust post on this farm which was set in April, 1884, and it is perfectly sound yet. I took out a mulberry post set the same year—1884—two years ago and it was sound enough to set again. It is surprising to note how rapidly a locust grows. Twelve years ago we bought posts of locust and set some; now we could cut over 1,000 posts on the farm and could repeat the cutting in 10 years. In 1891 my father had a fine locust sprout stand near a hollow in a tobacco patch. A friend and I were noticing the tree last week and we agree that it will make at least 35 seven-foot posts. We cut down an alanthus about seven inches in diameter two years ago and as I recently read of the great desirability of that wood I went to look at it. It was about the rottenest stick of wood I ever "met" with, and I consider that in this section it is about as durable as hickory.

Southern Ohio. G. D. LYON.

IDLEWILD FARM GOSPEL.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I am moralizing over Mrs. Thomas' "Plea for the Bird" in a recent issue of the RURAL WORLD. Now, I believe nothing has been created in vain, except, perhaps, the Jay-bird. Him I consider an outlaw, for he devours my grapes and picks holes in my apples. And yet the seeming paradox is true, that it is man's duty to subdue the earth, and to destroy, as inimical to his welfare, many things existing in nature, both animate and inanimate. The birds of the air are beautiful and perfect, and the world would be incomplete without them. They are all doubtless designed for the performance of useful functions in the economy of the general plan of which they comprise an integral part; but so many evils to the pursuit of man in his primitive condition proceed from the practices of many of these, that their destruction appears to be imperatively demanded, and is executed alike without motives of cruelty or the fear of transgression, just as others are destroyed to provide the human family with food.

I desire to thank through the columns of the RURAL WORLD Messrs. Chas. C. Fitzsimmons and J. S. Yates for answering my query in regard to planting sorghum for a forage crop. With the exception of about ten days the winter here has been very much like October weather. Wheat and timothy are looking fine; but I entertain fears for the peach crop. The weather has been so warm that buds on many trees are swollen, and late frosts may kill the germ. The January number of the "American Sheep Breeder" does not think "South-east Missouri is a desirable locality for large flocks of sheep." I consider the "Sheep Breeder" a valuable paper for the flock master and authority on sheep matters, but I do not think the editor knows anything about Southeast Missouri as a sheep country. There are thousands of acres of out-range in this locality, the very choicest of grazing for sheep.

Several gentlemen from North Missouri will visit this part of Southeast Missouri to select land for stock farms. If the location suits them they will bring with them Durham and Hereford cows and breed blooded cattle. It is understood that a gentleman from Illinois recently purchased a section of land (unimproved) for a stock farm. There is a general rush for cheap lands for stock purposes.

The condition of the roads here are enough to turn one to strong drink. They are being put in order under the new state law, and the county court cannot say any one to accept the office of commissioner, as the office is empty honors without emoluments. It is the ducks they are after. LEROY CARDNER.
Ripley Co., Mo.

NOTES FROM THE CLIFF.

Editor RURAL WORLD: There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the lower rates of taxation under the new law. Several newspapers in this part of the state have copied our remarks on that topic in last "Notes From the Cliff" in the RURAL WORLD and commented on the statement. In some localities the rate is higher and they coincide with us; in other localities the rate is higher and our view of it is criticized as being founded on partiality for the political party in power. It is a fact that the rate of taxation was less in this county than in former years, and we had reliable information that a similar situation existed in adjoining counties, and we made mention of it as a part of a right direction of thought of the political proclivity that produced it. Our rule is to strictly abstain from politics in any form in our contributions.

The discussion of the soy bean topic by the several correspondents in their excellent articles on that subject has interested us very much, and we have concluded to sow a small acreage to that crop as an experiment the coming season. It will be a new departure in this region, as no one has yet adopted it as a part of the general crops raised. Only the principal cereals, such as wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat and hay, are attempted as a sustenance for man and beast. The failure of the wheat crop the last two years and prospective failure for this year, and the shortage of the corn crop last year,

are naturally turning the minds of many farmers to meditate on some change to a crop more certain of production and more reliable as a means of support than are wheat and corn.

On the Cliff domain the main staple is corn, and this is done only to cultivate the land preparatory to being set in fruit. The land cleared and cultivated one year is set in fruit trees the following year. Thus our orchards, especially apples, are extended each year and now cover quite an area. We contemplate sowing our first orchard of apple trees, now about four years old, in clover this spring. Whether this is for the best or not we are not informed, but will try it among those trees, unless prevented by adverse advice. Would like to hear from some of the RURAL WORLD correspondents on the advisability of the project. The land, as already described, is in its crude state, that is, nearly in the condition as when cleared—it has been fertilized with manure from the stable and cultivated by thorough plowing and additional cultivation of the corn with a shovel plow. The trees are very thrifty. On the first clearing the stumps are now rotting away. On the last two years' clearing many stumps are yet solid. We have never used dynamite or other means for their removal; have let nature take its course, and when decayed knock them out with an axe or grubbing hoe, and are thus getting rid of them in the least expensive and, we think, most beneficial way.

Our two boys, Fred and Richard, one in his 20th and one in his 17th year, are working manfully to reach the desired goal—a cleared farm and abundance of fruit. There is already a large acreage cleared and much of it in fruit, some of which has reached maturity and provides a rich treat in the evening. Little Jean, of whom we wrote in one of our "Pen Pictures," is now three and one-half years old, becoming quite a large boy, and, as a RURAL WORLD correspondent once said of one of his little ones, "counts in a good many ways." The two girls, Laura and Ruth, attend the district school, about one mile distant. They walk there each morning, take their dinner with them, and return in the evening. With such obstacles to encounter, and their study and reading at home, are obtaining an education.

We were recently reading a sketch of the famous ride of great-grandmother Ruth Lee, in the American revolution, the story of which is familiar to every reader of history. It reminded us of the fact that she was our great-grandmother. Her daughter, who became Ann Lee Freeman, emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio in an early day and lived many years in Morrow, afterwards Delaware county, was our grandmother. Thus we are a direct descendant of the historic Lee family of Virginia and are rather proud of our lineage.

As we write these "Notes" a furious blizzard, that has not been equaled in intensity at any previous time this season, is raging in this region. Snow, sleet and rain have been falling incessantly for over 24 hours, freezing as they fall. The whole face of the country is a sheet of ice and the trees are laden with glistening icicles, forming a wintry scene of a very dreary aspect. Pedestrianism and travel are almost an impossibility. Even "doing the housework" is a difficult task. Should it continue for a few days longer a very serious situation will be produced.

The suggestion made by "Wife of Sorghum" that we all come out from behind our pen names, for once at least, is a good one. We are very willing to comply, although our real identity is already known to many, notwithstanding the non de plume of Dyke. There are several able contributors to the RURAL WORLD of whom we would like to have an "unmasking" for "once at least."

WILL H. FREEMAN.
The Cliff, Effingham Co., Ill.

PEBBLES FROM THE POTOMAC.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The increase in the value of live stock of the past year is certainly encouraging to the agriculturists of the United States. The added wealth has been evenly distributed, affecting farmers in every section of the country. These interesting facts—gathered from a highly creditable source—submit to the readers of this interesting and instructive journal:

"The total increase in the market value of farm live stock in the United States, since 1896, is estimated by the 'American Agriculturist' at not less than \$700,000,000. Most of the gain has been in the value of the animals, not in their number. It has been a part of the uplift of prices due to good times. The rate of increase in value has been no less than 37 per cent. For every \$2 represented by farm animals four years ago more than another dollar has been added. In the last year the gain in the value of horses on farms was about 12 per cent in proportion to the number. Cows gained 10 per cent, and other cattle rose 15 per cent in the market value, not through any increase in the number, but in the price relative to the size of the herds. Sheep rose 8 per cent per head, and in the swine the gain was not less than 19 per cent. The average increase in market value for all kinds of live stock on farms is calculated to have been 15 1/2 per cent. Truly an encouraging increase."

Sugar Beets.—The conference of farmers recently held at Fredericksburg, Va., under the auspices of the Business Men's

Association, was attended by the most progressive element of the farming communities of Spottsylvania, Stafford, King George, Caroline, Orange and Culpeper counties. An extended address was made by State Commissioner of Agriculture Kolner, who stated that the soil of that section of Virginia was suited to the cultivation of sugar beets, and urged the farmers to sign contracts. He strongly advocated the establishment of a sugar beet plant at Fredericksburg. An instructive and highly entertaining article on sugar beet culture, by Hon. James Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, was read, Mr. Wilson being unable to attend. At the close of the conference an elegant banquet was served, which was attended by nearly 300 farmers and business men. Energetic measures will, it is thought, secure enough contracts to insure the establishment of the plant at an early date.

A National Celebration.—The general committee in charge of the celebration of the approaching centennial of the establishment of the seat of government of this Republic in the District of Columbia next December, met recently in this city, and was presided over by Senator Hale of Maine. The occasion of the contemplated celebration is of national interest. This fact was clearly demonstrated by the large attendance and enthusiastic utterances. The committee was composed of Senators, Representatives and Governors of all the states, twenty governors being represented at the meeting. It was a national assemblage in the most comprehensive sense of the word, and the celebration of this event appeals to the patriotism of the American people with irresistible force. This city is their capital, and in observing an event of this character many from a distance will improve the occasion by visiting this wonderful and interesting city on the banks of the famed Potomac. The District of Columbia has an area of 61 square miles. The surface is undulating, with numerous hills and fertile valleys, well wooded with oak, maple, chestnut, hickory and other trees. It has light sandy soil, and is drained by the Potomac River and Rock Creek and several brooks. This region was originally the favorite hunting and fishing grounds of several tribes of Indians who called the Potomac the "River of Swans." In 1699 a part of this tract was purchased by an eccentric Englishman named Pope, who named the whole tract Rome, a stream running through it the Tiber, and the principal eminence on which our majestic capital is built Capitoline Hill, and signed his letters and documents "The Pope of Rome." The Colonial Congress for a number of years had no permanent location. The session of 1783 was begun in Philadelphia, but Congress was forced to adjourn first to Princeton, thence to Annapolis, and finally to New York. It soon became evident that a permanent location of the capital was urgent. As soon as the intention of Congress was made known, Maryland ceded 60 square miles on one side of the river and the Old Dominion State 40 square miles on the other side. In 1790 the site of the national capital was selected. Public buildings were erected and in 1800 Congress removed from the Quaker City and began to hold sessions here. The original title of this tract was "The Territory of Columbia," but was subsequently called "District of Columbia," which title commemorates the memory of that bold navigator who sailed o'er the bosom of the ocean deep in quest of strange lands. In 1546 the area of 100 square miles was reduced to 61 square miles by retrocession to Virginia of the section previously included within the bounds of that State. The citizens have no representative in Congress, nor a vote in either district or national affairs. The population of the district is about 300,000, of which number perhaps 25,000 are employed in the departments.

Our Lost Cousin.—In answer to the communication in the RURAL WORLD written by "Idyll," will inform the writer that we are permanently located in Washington, and would be glad to receive the address of our new cousin, as myself and wife are eager to become better acquainted. We are anxious to meet our kinswoman at Fort Myer. Our address is No. 2308 Fourteenth street N. W., Washington, D. C. F. GILLESPIE.

Many who have subscribed for the RURAL WORLD and the St. Louis "Republic"—or the RURAL WORLD and "Globe Democrat," in combination, ask if they can add new subscribers at the fifty-cent rate. We answer, yes. While there is no profit on such terms, yet the RURAL is so anxious to preach the gospel of progressive agriculture to an ever-increasing clientele that it offers extraordinary inducements to get new readers, believing that the great majority obtained will remain permanent subscribers. There would be more readers of agricultural papers if they were easier to the farmer were better understood, and that they may see these advantages we offer the RURAL WORLD to new readers at less than the actual cost of the paper. Every one, therefore, is invited to send in new names at any time at this low price—but preferably two or more at a time. For renewals, however, the price remains at one dollar unless a new subscriber is sent, when the two may be received for one dollar.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Subscribers will please ask their questions as briefly as possible, and on a separate piece of paper. Give full name and address. Answers may be looked for in the department to which they belong, in subsequent issues, if not given with the question.

HOLLINGER CO., S. E. MO.—Stock of all kinds are in average condition. Feed is becoming scarce. Wheat promises fully 50 per cent better than last year.
March 2. ANDREW MITCHELL.

DELAINE MERINO RAM WANTED.—A Hamburg, Ill., reader of the RURAL WORLD wants to know if any of our readers can tell him where he can buy a Delaine Merino ram. There are plenty of such to be had if those who have them for sale will make the fact known.

CLARK COUNTY, N. E. MO.—Winter wheat in this portion of Missouri is in good condition and promises success. Most of the wheat is of early growth and is vigorous. Many enemies threaten this valuable product, and culture are in the majority.
JASPER BLINES.
March 3.

THE VINELESS SWEET POTATO.—Please tell me through the RURAL WORLD what you know about the vineless sweet potato. F. M. POWELL.
Fayette Co., Ill.

We only know that such a variety is being grown and advertised. Will readers who have had experience with it report as to its value?

DOGS AND STATE RIGHTS.—I understand that the supreme court has decided that dogs were pets and not taxable property. I would like to know if a state has a right to tax dogs.

A. J. GORDON.
We do not think that the state's right to tax dogs will be very much questioned when the people who comprise the state decide that \$10 worth of dog should be protected by law and pay for this protection in taxes just as certainly as \$10 worth of hog.

JERUSALEM CORN.—In the RURAL WORLD of Nov. 22, 1898, Mrs. J. N. of Stark Co., Ill., wrote an article on Jerusalem corn for poultry. Kindly let me know through your paper where I can get seed.
SUBSCRIBER.
Lebanon, Mo.

Jerusalem corn is one of the non-saccharine sorghums much like Kaffir corn. In fact, may be regarded as a variety of the latter, producing possibly larger seed heads. The seed can be obtained of any of the leading seed houses advertising in our columns.

PETTIS CO., CENTRAL MO.—The wheat acreage is small, but is fairly good condition. To-day we are experiencing one of the heaviest snowstorms of recent years. The snow is dry, and with a strong east wind is drifting heavily.

Corn is selling at 25c to 27c; oats, 20c to 22c; cattle, 4c to 4 1/2c per pound; hogs, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per hundred pounds. Sheep are very scarce—dogs in abundance and worthless. Not so many cattle on feed as usual. Young native cattle are scarce and high. Plenty of cheap roughage for stock cattle and a poor demand for it.

W. D. WADE.

ANGORA GOATS.—Can these goats be confined by ordinary rail fences? In the city they almost climb on the roofs of the houses. I would be glad to know if there is a demand for the clip of Angora goats and the probable price per pound for same. Does any one in St. Louis buy the clips? There are sale in St. Louis for goat skins and what is their market value? If ordinary rail-fenced pastures will confine them, I think I will try a few.
Cedar Hill Farm, Mo. MCM.

We presume A. J. Child & Son, St. Louis, can answer the foregoing questions in part at least.

BROMUS INERMIS.—A Johnson Co., Mo., reader of the RURAL WORLD, H. W. Hoop, wants information regarding Bromus inermis, or Bromus Grass, which is now being widely advertised as the coming hay and pasture grass, and whether it is adapted to his locality. We can't say anything about it from personal knowledge. Can any of our readers? It will cost but little to make a test of it in a small way, and if this has not yet been done, some one with enterprise can do himself and neighbors good by getting a little seed and making a trial. Possibly the experiment station at Columbia has some facts which will be a guide as to the value of this grass in this latitude.

HENRY CO., S. W. MO.—This has been an exceptional winter; not a hard cold spell in November, the remainder of the month nice for outdoor work; December very much the same; January warm for the season, with some mist and fog, no frost, and a great deal of plowing done. The land was a little too dry for easy plowing. February was variable—rain, snow, frost and mud, closing with the heaviest snow-fall for years, which made east and west roads impassable. There has been no travel for the last four days, and no mail. I hear that the carrier went by yesterday, but did not return.
H. P. BROWN.
March 3.

The winter of the last hog man's discontent comes once a year, and lasts from one spring to another.

The Dairy.

MISSOURI WILL BE HEARD FROM
And Become Known as a Great Dairy State.

What the RURAL WORLD has persistently said of Missouri as a state admirably adapted for dairying is rapidly being conceded. In enumerating the advantages possessed by the state for dairying we have referred frequently to her location with reference to both consuming and distributing markets. Missouri has within her borders a very large town and city population, that makes a home demand for butter far beyond the present production of her own dairy farms and creameries. Car loads of butter come into the state daily from the northern states and even from Kansas for consumption here. In addition to this home market, our two great cities, St. Louis and Kansas City, are great distributing centers and destined to become vastly greater.

Kansas City is apparently developing faster as a dairy center than is St. Louis. There is now being established in the former city a butter-making plant described in an article on this page as the largest in point of capacity in the United States. That this will have a wonderfully stimulating effect on the dairy industry of eastern Kansas and western Missouri, from which sections the supply of cream will be drawn, no one will question. Mr. J. E. Brady, vice president of the concern, writes us that they have employed Mr. Conover, late of the Kansas Agricultural College, whose business it will be to live with the farmers year in and year out, advising with them as to the best means of increasing their herds and also their revenues. "By this means," Mr. Brady says, "we hope to develop the business fast in Missouri."

This work of instructing the farmers how they can make dairying pay to them we have urged should be undertaken by the State Board of Agriculture, the Agricultural College or the State Dairy Association, had the state provided the funds with which to do it. In the absence of state aid for such work we are glad that business enterprise is undertaking to help the farmers into more profitable lines of farming. True, this work will be done in territory tributary to Kansas City only, whereas state work would not be localized.

We congratulate the farmers of that part of Missouri accessible to Kansas City and trust that they will join hands with the Brady-Meriden Creamery Co. in this effort to build up the dairy industry in that section.

THE NATIONAL BUTTER-MAKERS' CONVENTION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The National Creamery Butter-makers Convention, which was held in Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 22-23, discussed many points of practical importance to the dairymen and butter-makers and developed information which, if properly applied by those most directly interested, will greatly tend to put American butter on a high plane as to quality and price in the markets of the world, to which many of our dealers are looking towards with longing eyes. The address of welcome by Nebraska's Governor, which was read in his absence the being hurriedly called to Washington, D. C., by his private secretary, was favorably received.

This address pointed out the fact that Nebraska, along with others of our western states, depending chiefly upon the resources of the farm for their prosperity, gained successfully and signally by the energy and ability of the farmer. A hearty welcome was extended to the butter-makers to visit our state institutions, located at Lincoln. The state capital was at their disposal. If any should happen to be without friends, the Home of the Friendless, located here, would receive them with open arms.

The mayor of the city of Lincoln, in a similar strain, asked butter-makers to accept of the freedom of the city. Fitting responses were made by members of the convention.

The business of the convention came next in order on the program. The papers and addresses given were in the nature of the case, educational, the knowledge gained by a speaker through close contact with a particular phase of the subject was necessarily exact, so that when the experiences of each and all the speakers were summed up, from the feed and care of the cow to the placing of the product upon a favorable market, the fund of information imparted was large and the outcome cannot but bring forth good results to the dairy industry. The proceedings and addresses will, in due time, be published, I understand, when every one interested in our dairy industry should secure a copy as a text-book.

The crowning incident of the convention was the parade, when nearly every member took part. The interest shown by the citizens of Lincoln and of the surrounding towns, villages and farms was shown by the crowded condition of the streets as onlookers while the procession was in progress. JOHN BETHUNE, Lancaster Co., Neb.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CHALLENGE TO OTHER BREEDS AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is well known that a competitive test of the dairy breeds was proposed at the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, held the 7th of last June. The subject was referred to the Executive Committee of the association. On July 21 this committee transmitted a proposition for such a test to the following associations and clubs: American Devon Cattle Club, American Guernsey Cattle Club, American Jersey Cattle Club, American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the Association of Yorkshire Breeders, Brown Swiss Breeders' Association, Dutch Belted Cattle Association, and the Red Polled Cattle Club.

It was as follows: "The Holstein-Friesian Association of America hereby extends greetings to all associations of breeders of pure-bred dairy cows, and invites them to participate in a competitive prize contest for the production of pure butter-fat; such contest to be conducted upon the following general plan:

"1. All tests and awards to be under the direction and control of a committee to consist of officers or representatives of agricultural colleges or experiment stations.

"2. Each breed competing shall select one member of the committee.

"3. All tests shall be conducted at the homes of the animals by a representative of an agricultural college or experiment station, and shall be made by employing the Babcock test.

"4. Awards shall be for the highest production of pure butter fat per cow, and for periods of not less than seven consecutive days.

"5. Each association competing to contribute a like sum of money, not less than \$500 each, and from the aggregate sum so contributed the prizes are to be awarded.

"6. Cows shall be divided into classes according to age.

"7. It is recommended that four prizes be offered in each class, with not less than four cows in each class.

"8. All tests to be made within a year from a date to be agreed upon; and all entries shall be made and prizes awarded within three months after the expiration of the test year.

"9. The entries made from each breed shall be subject to the approval of a representative selected by each association.

"10. All further details as to the division of the prize money, and necessary to carry this plan into effect, to be agreed upon by a committee consisting of three representatives from each association competing.

"11. This proposition to be accepted by each association intending to compete, on or before the first day of December, 1899."

A single extract from the letter of Secretary Houghton, accompanying this invitation, reveals the spirit and purpose of the contest. He writes: "In submitting this invitation to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is prompted, not alone by a spirit of generosity and friendly rivalry, but by a great desire to furnish to the dairymen of our country all possible reliable means of judging the relative merits of pure-bred dairy cows."

What came of this invitation and plan? The secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club acknowledged their receipt August 7; the secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, August 9; and the secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, August 15. The first written again on August 18: "Your communication of July 21st was presented at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Jersey Cattle Club to-day, and motion to lay it on the table prevailed." With these exceptions the associations and clubs to which it was transmitted, all silently ignored it.

Copies of this plan and invitation were sent to the public press simultaneously with its issue to the secretaries of the various organizations to which it was addressed. No journal questioned the fairness of the proposal. There is no doubt that the mass of American dairymen looked forward to a contest that would give them much light. The World's Fair test had been made under conditions far from ideal. It depended upon the abilities of the different clubs and associations to furnish herds and maintain them while being tested in the best possible conditions. This involved the use of large sums of money, much beyond the means of the less wealthy ones. In this plan a test was proposed that would be comparatively inexpensive. While being tested, the cows were to be at their own homes under normal conditions. The tests could be made at any time during a year, the owners could select the most favorable period for each cow. The test was to be for butter fat only. The Holstein-Friesian Association offered to compete with the Jersey and Guernsey Cattle Clubs on their own grounds. In an absolutely just contest, solids not fat must receive due credit. The milk of the Holstein-Friesian breed produces a relatively higher per cent of such solids as compared to fat than does the milk of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds. These have a commercial value and a nutritive value rated by some scientists above that of the fat. The authorities to which this plan was submitted never presumed to criticize it. That the associations and clubs had a right to ignore this challenge is freely admitted; but in view of the interest awakened at the time it was sent out and the numerous inquiries as to what came of it, this re-statement and account is due to the public.

S. H. HOBIE, Superintendent Advanced Registry Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Utica, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1900.

ADHERING PLACENTA.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I would like to have a recipe that will cause crows to adhere to a calf.

Ralls Co., Mo.

Answer by Dr. T. E. White, former State Veterinarian:

Cows, as a rule, are very slow to drop the afterbirth (this is just the reverse with mares) on account of the cotyledon attachment. However, cows that are perfectly healthy and in good flesh very rarely hold the afterbirth over 24 hours. If retained longer, the septic material it contains causes inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb and this together with the absorption into the blood of the products of putrefaction leads to ill health, emaciation and drying up of the milk.

Treatment varies according to conditions. If the cow is thin and weak, and if the afterbirth is bound up, a pound and a half of glyster salts, given in at least four quarts of warm water, will have the desired effect. When the membrane is to be extracted mechanically there are several methods, but the following is the most successful: Smear the hands and arms well with carbolic vaseline, then while you get one man to hold the tail, grab the afterbirth with the left hand and introduce the right carefully into the womb. Let it slide along until you come to the soft button-like processes which are the cotyledons. The membrane must be detached from all these, but without force and very gently until the last has been unbuttoned and the afterbirth comes freely out of the passages. The manipulation causes the cow to strain some, but if carefully conducted so that nothing is torn, the cow suffers but little. There are other methods, of course, such as hanging weights to the membrane and allowing the jerking effect which follows to stimulate the womb to expel it; but this method has its drawbacks. In that it sometimes draws the womb from the vulva. Another is to seize the protruding membrane between two sticks and roll it upon these until they lie against the vulva, making slight jerky movements from side to side until every part is expelled. Neither of these methods, however, is effective in cases where the membranes have become putrid.

Dairymen who maintain neat, sweet stables, never "smell of the barn" when they enter the house.

CEDAR HILL DAIRY NOTES.

"Buff Jersey's" Opinion of Missouri.

Editor RURAL WORLD: After so long a time I want to thank the officers and members of the Missouri Dairymen's Association for the very pleasant visit I enjoyed at the late meeting of the Association at Holden. Not only was I well received, but was pleased to see the signs of advancement in dairy work in Missouri. I have talked, written and worked for the upbuilding of her dairy industry more than for that of any other state. I have lived in Missouri, operated a creamery and managed a large dairy herd, and have traveled over the state selling dairy and creamery supplies; attended two meetings and written an article for another. I think I know when I see signs of improvement. Missouri is destined to become a great dairy state. She has the soil, climate and people; the cattle can be bought and raised.

Cedar Hill herd is growing into quite a large one. We now have over 80 head of Jerseys, all under one roof, and at the time this winter has the temperature of the stable below 40 degrees above zero. The drinking water stands at 75 and 80 degrees. This is accomplished by having a pipe connected with the creamery boiler and running into the supply cistern. The herd water trough is on south side of the barn out of the wind, thus making a comfortable place for cows to drink.

We have derived more value from our oat crop this year than ever before. We did not thresh it, but ran it through our ensilage cutter—one load of oats then one load of corn fodder. This mixture is placed in a tight box and steamed for 16 or 12 hours, then fed to the cows at noon. They eat up every bit of the feed, and we find it has the same effect on cows as ensilage. We had a visitor from the western reserve of Ohio who has adopted this plan in preference to ensilage. We like both; so do our cows.

Our boys are handling the manure this winter from 80 Jerseys and 12 horses. They get out a good load daily from the dairy cow manure, and the horses' manure they get from 12 to 15 loads weekly. They handle the manure but once. It is gathered up in wheelbarrows and run up an incline into the spreader, then direct to field seven days in the week. Our farm manager has estimated the amount of ground a load covers, and allowing that the manure doubles the yield of corn we are realizing \$1.20 per bushel. My theory is that there is no mistake in this, as we are applying 15 three-horse loads per acre to the land, and the land responded last year in ratio named.

"BUFF JERSEY."

THE HEIFER OR THE STEER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Keep it before the people that a heifer calf, if properly handled until she is two years of age, is worth more than a steer of same age, also that anything like a good cow will yield more pounds of butter per year than a steer will gain pounds in weight, and it is as easy to get 15 cents per pound for the butter as it is to get five cents per pound for the beef, and then you have the cow left.

Let people know that 100 pounds of Jersey beef can be raised far cheaper than the same weight of beef from any of the large breeds, and it is far better, being less grained and much better flavored. Jersey beef is as much better than that of the beef breeds as Jersey milk is better than the milk of other breeds. We then conclude that for the man who keeps from two to ten cows and wants beef for home use, the Jersey is by far the best breed.

What I here state about the Jersey is from 20 years' observation.

I see it stated that a calf for beef and a calf for milk should be fed and cared for along different lines. My theory is that by taking a Galloway heifer and feeding her for milk, following that line up, one will have the best breed in the world. I wish some one in a position to experiment would try it. I am confident it would be a success, and a great benefit to thousands, especially those on small farms.

Edinburgh Co., Ill. H. B. MITCHELL.

STILL DEFENDS OLEO, AND—

Editor RURAL WORLD: In my article published in the RURAL WORLD of February 15, I tried to present facts concerning butter and "oleo," but from your remarks, you seem to take an entirely different view than I had taken.

Please note that I spoke of being in favor of a law compelling manufacturers of oleo to label their product as such, thus protecting the dairymen and the "would-be buyers" of oleo. I am also in favor of pure food laws, compelling manufacturers of foods (including oleo) to sell only pure articles. If I have been properly informed, there is and has been an agitation going on to prohibit, by tax, the manufacture of oleomargarine, without any qualifications whatever. According to your remarks the keepers of restaurants, hotels and boarding-houses are the real offenders, and should be punished instead of oleo-makers. If you will pardon me, I wish to say that my remarks in favor of the comparative nourishment of fats were based on supposed facts as taught in our public schools from books on hygiene and physiology. As to the difference in the effect of eating butter or oleo, I have seen persons eat more bacon grease, or the bacon fat, than I would dare to eat of butter or any other fat, without any apparent ill effects.

Are cows not subject to a good many diseases that are common to persons? Not to mention cases of contamination in handling milk, cream and butter, is not the latter more liable to be infected, at least with the germs of tuberculosis, than oleomargarine?

Of course, I should not expect you to publish this article, for it is more to your credit to ignore it.

"One Year's Seeding."

Nine Years' Weeding."

Neglected impurities in your blood will sow seeds of disease of which you may never get rid. If your blood is even the least bit impure, do not delay, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. In this course there is safety; in delay there is danger.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ill, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Read the story of the Million Dollar Potato, also of Rape, Bromus, Spelts, three-ear corn, etc., all great money makers for the farmer. In John A. Baker Seed Co.'s La Crosse, Wis., catalog. Send five cents for same and 10 more samples of farm seeds. Largest vegetable Seed Growers in the United States.

THE LINCOLN OATS.—Eight hundred and sixteen acres of oats, twenty-two pounds of oats from seven bushels of seed, or an average of 115 bushels from one bushel of seed, has been the reported yield from the Lincoln oats. Wherever these oats have been grown the yields have been from 10 to 15 bushels more per acre and often double as much per acre as other varieties yielded under the same conditions. The Lincoln oats have been grown by the Farmer Seed Co., and they are farmers who make a specialty of growing seed grain of the best reliable varieties on clean land. Any one intending to change his seed should write to the Farmer Seed Co., Fairbault, Minn., for their catalog, which is sent free to all farmers.

\$1,000,000 IN 13 YEARS!

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They are made both "dry" and "wet" and are guaranteed to last for years. They are made of the best material and are guaranteed to last for years. They are made of the best material and are guaranteed to last for years.

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Interest to uphold the dairyman, right or wrong, but I could not remain silent after your remarks.

FARMER.

Jefferson Co., Mo.

Contrary to "Farmer's" expectations, we have published his article, including even his insinuation that the RURAL WORLD (or does he mean the editor?) is so lacking in honor and character that it upholds the wrong when it is to its interests to do so. So long as that is "Farmer's" opinion, we do not care to make any further attempt to show him wherein we think he is in error as a defender of one of the greatest evils of the age.

A HUGE BUTTER FACTORY.

The Consolidation of Over Fifty Creameries in Two States.

One of the largest creamery butter manufacturing establishments in the United States was begun operations in Kansas City March 1. Negotiations looking toward the consolidation of the interests represented by T. W. Brady & Co. of this city and the Meriden Creamery Co. of Meriden, Conn., were concluded this week. Both concerns have been leaders in the western butter trade and have handled the products of upwards of fifty Kansas and Missouri creameries.

The new company, which will be known as the Brady-Meriden Creamery company, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 subscribed and fully paid in. The incorporators are: L. A. Sharrard, John Lounsbury, F. S. Hurd and C. C. Hall of Meriden, Conn., and T. W. Brady, J. E. Brady and J. C. Brounagh of Kansas City, Mo. The officers are: T. W. Brady, president; J. E. Brady, vice president; F. S. Hurd, secretary and treasurer.

The company has leased commodious quarters in the three-story building at 407, 409 and 411 Grand avenue. The dimensions of each floor are 75 by 140 feet, and the combined floor space is 42,000 feet. Many improvements are to be made in the building. Switch tracks connecting the warehouses with the railroads have been planned. Cold storage facilities will be provided and the building will be equipped with all the modern machinery for making butter. The promoters propose to transact an annual business that will reach the million-dollar mark, or about two-thirds of the aggregate butter business in Kansas City.

ONE CENTRAL BUTTER FACTORY.

The combined business of the two firms consolidated include the control of upwards of seventy Missouri and Kansas creameries and skimming stations, within a radius of 100 miles of Kansas City. The new company will close down the creameries and use them only for receiving and skimming stations. The cream from each station will be shipped to Kansas City, where it will be converted into butter at the Grand avenue creamery. In this way farmers who send milk to the creameries will get their skimmed milk back as herebefore, but will not see it converted into butter. The officers of the company claim a big saving will be made, as the cost of operating so many creameries is quite heavy and requires considerable help at the creamery, while at the new establishment, with its increased capacity, one set of men will be able to do the work of fifty sets of men in fifty localities. But the most important result achieved by the consolidation and the concentration of the manufacture of butter under one roof lies in the uniform quality of the product. This will be one of the chief aims of the new company. Much complaint has arisen from the fact that two creameries in Kansas produce the same quality of butter, and to avoid this feature of the trade the concentration was decided upon. The plan has operated successfully at other points, especially at Franklin, Vt., where the largest creamery in the United States is located, and at Lincoln, Neb. With the best facilities in the world for rapid transportation of cream to the country, the skimming stations, and one of the greatest jobbing centers for the product after it has been converted into butter, the prospects for the new company are exceedingly bright and the officers are in high spirits over the fact that the last contracts connected with the deal were closed yesterday.

THE PRODUCT OF 15,000 COWS.

The skimming stations now under the control of the company will receive the product of at least 15,000 milch cows to begin with. The number will be constantly increased, as it is proposed to establish many new skimming stations, wherever enough cream can be secured to make it pay.

The dairy business in the rural districts in Kansas and Missouri is just beginning to develop, said President T. W. Brady last night. "As soon as we can arrange to buy cream from the farmers in every hamlet around Kansas City you will see a wonderful increase in the number of good milch cows on every farm. The creameries under my control have over 400 farmers from whom we buy cream. They maintain from ten to forty cows and make a good profit from the sale of the cream, as the skimmed milk is returned. If it is profitable to maintain ten to forty cows, the profits would increase if the number of cows were increased. This plan of buying the cream from farmers is still in its infancy in the West and before many years Kansas and Missouri will be the greatest dairy states in the Union."

The butter milk which will be left on the hands of the company in large quantities can be sold in the city at much better prices than it can be realized in the small towns where the creameries are situated. In these places it is sold and given away and many farmers find it useful to fatten their hogs.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

THE LINCOLN OATS.—Eight hundred and sixteen acres of oats, twenty-two pounds of oats from seven bushels of seed, or an average of 115 bushels from one bushel of seed, has been the reported yield from the Lincoln oats. Wherever these oats have been grown the yields have been from 10 to 15 bushels more per acre and often double as much per acre as other varieties yielded under the same conditions. The Lincoln oats have been grown by the Farmer Seed Co., and they are farmers who make a specialty of growing seed grain of the best reliable varieties on clean land. Any one intending to change his seed should write to the Farmer Seed Co., Fairbault, Minn., for their catalog, which is sent free to all farmers.

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Horticulture.

HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

Hot Beds.—Up to this time the weather has been so severe that it would not have been advisable to start them, the manure having been prepared. The bed may be in a pit, dug in the ground, two feet deep, or it may be above ground. I prefer it to be on the ground, boarded up in part. Then the frame can settle with the manure as it goes down; while if in a pit, the frame is stationary and the plants recede from the glass as the manure and the bed sink, causing the plants to grow more spindling. Two feet of manure well packed down will retain heat until the plants can be set out, or at least until the weather will be warm enough not to need bottom heat. Common window sash will do if no regular sash is on hand. In the absence of either, oiled muslin will answer a good purpose. After the frame is set on the manure, which should extend one foot outside the edge of the frame, six inches of good soil should be put in for the seeds or plants.

A frame four feet wide should be six inches higher at the back than in front, and always face the south. If the bed is sheltered on the north by a building or tight board fence, it will be a great advantage. Seeds should not be planted until the heat has come up through the soil, which can be known by putting the hand in. The seeds should not be put in too thick if good, strong plants are desired. On all clear days a little air should be given, but on cold nights cover with old carpets or some such material. Sometimes the heat is too great at first and it is best not to be in a hurry. I once sealed some new potatoes for which I paid \$1 per pound. I have frequently used old window sash out of which the glass was broken, stretching muslin tightly over the frame, tucking it at the cross bars and then oiling the cloth with the following mixture: Two one gallon lined all use one pound of white rosin, pulverized finely, straining it in the oil when hot. Stir well and apply with a brush.

Chinch Bugs on Strawberry Plants.—A correspondent writes me that chinch bugs are in the strawberry patch. So we have another enemy to contend with in growing this fruit. Perhaps spraying with arsenites may overcome the bugs. I have never seen this pest in our little vale. If it becomes anywhere common, it will be well to examine plants when not abroad. Codling Moth Medicine.—When so much uncertainty exists as to the purity of Paris green and London purple, the chief foundation of which is arsenic, why not use the pure article? I have it from one I consider good authority, that one pound of arsenic and one pound of concentrated lime dissolved in water and put in 400 gallons of water is about the proper thing. I intend using this the coming season.

For grape rot, the Bordeaux mixture, which is a sure cure, should be applied early. A dose applied before the leaves come out will be a help. In the next issue of the RURAL WORLD I will give the different mixtures as they are stated by those who have experience. So far our fruit buds seem all right, and now it is our duty to help them through. On injurious fungi and insects we must make independent warfare. What has man done to bring all these afflictions upon himself? I remember when apples and plums were free from these troubles and when a peach with a worm in it was a rare thing. Now a sound apple where no spraying was done is just as rare.

Save Money by writing J. W. & S. Co. for prices on Apples, Grapes, small fruit and ornamentals. Write to the 10-100-1000. Finest stock in the northwest.

Central Nurseries WAUKEGON, IOWA.

SEEDS CHEAP

PROTECT Your Fruit Trees by painting the trunk with LEE'S LICE KILLER.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR GINSENG SEED & PLANTS.

SOY BEANS, CHOICE BERRY BOXES.

Best White seed, \$2.50 per 1000.

Send for New Catalogue, FREE. Peach and Grape Baskets.

ELECTRIC BUG EXTERMINATOR.

CANTON GARDEN PLOW

THREE SHOVELS AND RAKE ATTACHMENT.

WRIGHT, 20 POUNDS A SURE SELLER.

Thousands are in Use.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.

PLANTING TIME is coming! Send at once for free catalogue of all kinds of seeds.

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO.

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JOHN A. SALZER SEED & CROSSLAND.

CLARK, IOWA.

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that are cut off in fitting panes in windows and pictures and placing a piece over each picture box, but if this is done it should be watched and pushed aside a little to let in fresh air occasionally.

J. O. SHROYER, Richardson Co., Neb.

SUMMER APPLES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: While much is being said and written about winter apples, the summer varieties seem to be slighted, owing, perhaps, to the fact that the latter are not of as much value commercially.

Those having family orchards containing a succession of the best summer apples, know the value thereof; there are, however, many who are not so fortunate and to such the following descriptive list will perhaps be of interest:

Early Lippincott is an apple of medium size, good color, hardy and productive; is equal in quality to Red June, with which it ripens. Yellow Transparent ripens with Early Harvest, and though not as good to eat out of hand, it is an excellent cooker, and gives better satisfaction generally.

Kewick Coddling is one of the best cooking apples known. The writer has in mind a certain tree of this variety now over 20 years old, which has produced more fruit than any other ten trees in the same orchard, consisting of 100 trees and half as many varieties. McMahon's White is a new variety of extraordinary merit. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive, and begins to bear when quite young; apple of the largest size and good quality, resembles Maiden Blush, but is much larger.

Jeffries has many good points, that if the writer could have but one summer apple it would be that variety. Tree is hardy, vigorous, very productive, begins bearing early and apples will hang on the tree for months after ripening if not picked. Fruit is large, beautifully colored, and of most excellent quality, either as an eating apple or for cooking purposes.

There are many other good summer apples, but the above list will cover the season and is the cream of over one hundred varieties tested here.

ALTON, ILL. EDWIN H. RIEHL.

ROCK SPRING FRUIT FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: You have not heard from me for some time because I have been busy building a residence. It is now about completed and we will move into it early in March, no preventing providence. We began building last November, thinking to take advantage of low prices on materials and cheap labor during the winter. But when I came to buy my materials I found everything had advanced in price from 25 to 40 per cent. McMahon's wages are still about the same as they were last year. There is a very little building going on here at present.

There are a good many newcomers locating here on farms, taking advantage of the low prices on lands to get a home. By putting out some berry plants and fruit trees, in a short time they will have something to sell which will bring in some money and make them independent.

Everything is favorable for a good fruit crop the coming season, although our small fruit crop will be rather light owing to the dry, hot weather last July and August.

We have ordered two car loads of berry crates and we will not doubt need another car of tomato and peach crates. A good many tomato plants will be put out this spring, also a good acreage of garden peas.

While looking over the RURAL WORLD this morning I was very much pleased with the many letters from correspondents. That is one feature of the RURAL WORLD that I like. These letters from the farmers are so practical, plain and common sense. I will mention one with whom I am personally acquainted—Judge Samuel Miller. I do enjoy reading his articles, and think each one is worth the price of the paper. I hope others will not feel slighted because I do not mention their names, but I like to read their letters.

In my next I will give a short sketch of my life and tell what I have done during my 14 years' residence here.

D. S. HELVERN, Fulton Co., N. E. Ark.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

A Nelson, of Lebanon, Mo., called at the RURAL WORLD office recently and reported fruit prospects excellent on the Ozarks.

Edwin H. Riehl, Alton, Ill., writes under date: "The changeable weather we have had in the last few days has done injury to half hardy plants, especially such as are not well protected. Fruit buds are as yet in good condition, and, barring future accidents, we will have an excellent fruit season."

D. S. Helvern, Fulton Co., N. E. Ark., writes: "There has been a cry from above here, or north of us in Missouri, that the peach crop is a great failure. That the J. G. McNair famous peach orchard will have no fruit the coming season. I don't see how that can be. Our peaches, pears, plums and apples are all or very near all in fine condition. Of the peach buds a few are killed, about one out of eight or ten. But still if nothing happens to the buds, I can't see how they will be too thick and we will have to thin them in order to get good fruit. Our strawberries will be the lightest crop in 12 years in this section. But I think we will have the largest and best berries that we have ever raised. There is plenty of room for them to spread out."

THE GRAPEVINE, TRELLIS AND SPRAYING OUTFIT.

Editor RURAL WORLD: My vineyard of 100 Concord and 200 Winesap vines has passed the summer. The first season the vines ran on the ground; the second they were trained to stakes. This (their third) season they will be put on wires. They bore some fruit last year, and will likely bear quite heavily this season, as they made a good growth of wood last year.

The posts on which I shall put the wires are nine feet long, seven feet above and two feet in the ground. Three wires will be used, the first 2½ feet from the ground, just below the forks, where the vines headed last year. The top wire will be seven feet from ground near the top of the posts. The space between the two wires will be divided for the middle wire, which will be barbed to keep vines from bunching in case of high winds. Seven feet is about as high as one can reach to tie a vine, and about as high as we can spray without hose attached to a pole.

The rows are eight feet apart; and set twelve feet apart in rows; posts are set 11 feet apart, or two vines between every two posts. This will make a good, strong trellis, but we have a pretty stiff west

wind here, and it hits my vineyard broadside. I always like a broad side breeze when I am spraying, if there is to be any breeze at all.

I use a No. 12 field force pump, with a return hose, fastened on a 4-gallon barrel, mounted on a sled, with a horse attached; hose ten feet long and a Bordeaux nozzle. I spray three times (from the swelling of the bud until the grapes are size of buckshot) with the Bordeaux mixture, painting stakes, wires and vines all sky blue.

I cultivate my vineyard thoroughly, all the time shallow, first time in spring. If vator, followed by Planet, Jr. eleven-toothed harrow, or single section of any kind of harrow with one horse. If any weeds or grass come in rows under trellis the hand hoe is used.

St. Francois county soil is better adapted to the growth of fruit than to grain crops.

The people about here are beginning to realize the fact. I saw it before I had ever put a pole in the ground.

E. W. GREER, St. Francois Co., S. E. Mo.

ORCHARDING IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Southern Illinois is credited with having more than 150,000 acres planted to apple orchards. Mr. R. H. Ryce, of Keokuk, a RURAL WORLD reader, who is extensively engaged in apple orcharding in Macon county, Ill., in the extreme southern part of the state (his orchards are six miles north of Paducah, Ky.), writes as follows:

With reference to getting an apple orchard in bearing, would state, as an index, that in my opinion, if thrifty and vigorous, at the end of the second summer after planting is valued at one dollar. This dollar is supposed to cover the original cost of the tree at the nursery, the cost of preparing the soil, planting, cultivating, pruning and protecting from rabbits two years, besides leaving a fair margin of profit on the investment and labor. The use of a land is not lost during the interval between the planting of the tree and its coming into bearing, crops requiring cultivation can be grown upon it without detriment to the tree; but after they come into bearing no crop should be taken from the land except the fruit, though stock peas may be grown and "hogged down" with benefit to both land and trees. Thus, you will see, with proper management an orchard can be secured in Southern Illinois with but little expense.

"Peaches, pears, etc., should, cost but little more to grow than apples. The crop that more trees are planted to the acre, and will come into bearing much sooner than apples. I think, sooner than the northern or eastern states, and yielding profitable crops much longer."

"The profit of growing fruit in Southern Illinois will, by that of other crops, depend largely upon the man who will cultivate, prune and spray according to the instructions given by our and other agricultural colleges. The higher the reward than he would likely do with double the outlay of money and labor in other crops."

"In my opinion, the best fruit to grow in the northern or eastern states, and yielding profitable crops much longer."

"There is one point that has until recently been overlooked by our own people, and that is, the value of the fruit crop. It is not a red winter apple of first quality that succeeds with them, while these export the finest big red winter apples grown upon the globe."

"We need in every acre of land in these favored counties planted to red winter apples—Winesap—so that we may have enough to justify buyers from abroad to come here and buy. Introducing this superb apple in the foreign markets. There's millions in it if it is taken hold of by a few men."

"I have seen a number of acres of every variety of apples referred to now planted are set in Ben Davis simply because the Winesap is not a success even 25 miles north of here—while we can grow also the Ben Davis equally as well as the Winesap, but the latter is much longer lived and far more profitable."

"Then remember our 'sheltered pocket' south of and east of our vines and with the gulf breeze wafted up the Ohio, causing our early fruits and vegetables to rot, and that was earlier than those of our neighbors just 'over the hill,' and decide for yourself where the 'Eden' of Eden was most probably located."

PHOENIX NURSERY, Bloomington, Ill., is one of the long-established and very reliable nurseries in the country with a large stock of fruit trees, shrubs, vines, greenhouses and bedding plants, and a large stock of fruit trees, shrubs, vines, greenhouses and bedding plants, and a large stock of fruit trees, shrubs, vines, greenhouses and bedding plants.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., received 4,641 orders Monday, Feb. 27, that the peach crop is a great failure. That the J. G. McNair famous peach orchard will have no fruit the coming season. I don't see how that can be. Our peaches, pears, plums and apples are all or very near all in fine condition. Of the peach buds a few are killed, about one out of eight or ten. But still if nothing happens to the buds, I can't see how they will be too thick and we will have to thin them in order to get good fruit. Our strawberries will be the lightest crop in 12 years in this section. But I think we will have the largest and best berries that we have ever raised. There is plenty of room for them to spread out."

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ARMSTRONG & MCKELLY BETHLEHEM, PA.

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Cedarvale 2d 133066 heads our herd
of pure Bates and Bates topped, pure
Scotch and Scotch topped cows of
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30 Young Bulls and Heifers
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JUNE E. KING, Marshall, Mo.

BULLS FOR SALE!

of the low down, blocky type. One
a Ramsden. Also a few choice half
Purdy Bors, FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, HARRIS, MO.

AN EYE—terrible calamity. The tip of a horn
often does it in trying up cattle. On a few
ones **DEVELOPING KIDNEY** signs increase
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A. G. BROSIUS, COCHRANVILLE, PENN.

Black Leg Vaccine

accine remedy for blackleg. Officially
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are for ordinary stock;" "Double"
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AVIS OF CATTLE BLACKLEG VACCINE. Every animal whose single dose is put on the market. It is the same as vaccination proved by Smallpox easy to perform. Specify P., D. & Co., as sole by all druggists. Write us for literature.

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CATTLE.

Choice Angus Bulls
Ready for service, at reasonable prices. Call or write
N. G. Daughor & Son,
Donghia, New York, Illinois.

Honey Creek Herds.
Gallopau Cattle and Poland China Hogs. Pasture
responsible pedigree. Good information. Write to
J. H. Daughor & Son,
Orange, Lawrence Co., Mo.
between Frisco and Kansas City.

30 SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS
For Sale. They were sired by the famous Sir
Butebury 109784, Grand Victor Leonard and
the great bull Duke of Excester 15567, first
and last pure Gravelandhams the other two
were Gravelandhams. Five roan and three red
Good individuals. For prices, etc., address
W. H. R. SEYMOUR, Huncleton, N. Y.

PIASA BREEDING FARM
RICHLI BRED, including
and sires of the
Piasa Belle, Graveland
Horse, Coquette and
Pride families of Aberdeen
Angus cattle. Also Piasa
China hogs. J. P. J. setting, box 12, Merville,
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ENGLISH BRED POLLED CATTLE
For blooded and extra
stock. For
L. K. HAMILTON, Dorchester, Green Co., N. Y.

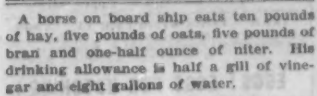
Short-Horn Bulls.
25 choice ones for sale. Write for catalog and
prices. W. H. FULK, Box 12,
Jesseville, Illinois

H. A. BARBER,
WINDSOR, MO.
SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE!

I have a choice lot of young bulls of Scotch, Dutch and Essex families, and invite intending purchasers and those interested in good cattle to call at our farm, four miles west Windsor. Windsor is on main line M. E. & T. R. R., 20 miles south of Sedalia.

This image shows a blank white page. A dark, thick horizontal bar runs across the bottom edge of the frame, likely representing the binding or the edge of the scanner bed. The rest of the page is completely empty and white.

Horseman.



A horse on board ship eats ten pounds of hay, five pounds of oats, five pounds of bran and one-half ounce of niter. His drinking allowance is half a gill of vinegar and eight gallons of water.

Terre Haute has decided to give a race meeting during Fourth of July week in addition to the fall meeting in September, for which \$15,000 in purses will be offered, including one of \$5,000 for 2:25 trotters.

Experience has demonstrated that it pays best to breed the best. It costs just as much to feed and rear a common bred colt as a high bred one and the price of the better colt at maturity is from 100 to 200 per cent more than the common bred one.

John R. Gentry, Joe Patchen and Searchlight will make a brilliant trio for any racing special that might be offered this season. And perhaps the champion of them all may be able to join the group, in which event what a quartet of racing stars!

High class park horses have become so valuable that the men who make a business of converting trotters into hackneys are buying some of the fastest horses in the country for this purpose. Probably the fastest of all the hackneyed trotters is our Jack, 2:15, by Steinway, 2:25, sire of Klatawah, 2:05.

Breeders who have the right blood strains can get almost any price for their offerings now, and those who keep in touch with the pulse of the market and the youngsters now coming on will by no means supply the demand. The building of speedways in various cities is bound to keep the demand beyond the supply for several years.

The "Horseman," after giving several recipes for expelling worms from horses, concludes as follows: "Lastly, the handiest of all the good treatments for worms is the following: After the animal has fasted for twelve hours give it one ounce of raw linseed oil and one ounce of spirit of turpentine. In three hours more repeat the dose."

Walnut Boy, 2:11, is well known in Missouri as a sire of speed as well as of size and style. One makes no mistake in breeding to him. But few better stallions can be found anywhere. Mr. John G. Callison, his owner, is a breeder of long experience and stands high. Any one can send mares to him knowing they will receive best care and attention. Read his advertisement.

It is time that the different towns that propose to hold fairs and trotting meetings should take mutual action and arrange combination circuits that will be satisfactory to them. At such meetings a spirit of compromise should prevail. The majority should rule. Good circuits can be formed in the different sections of the state if the spirit of compromise prevails. What meeting will follow that at Columbia the first week in August, and which will come next, and so on.

J. M. Nickell, of Hannibal, Mo., who developed, trained and raced Solon Brandt, 2:13, has bought Lady Ashland, by Ashland Wilkes, 2:17, dam by Mambrino Starline. Mr. Nickell has his string at the State fair grounds track at Springfield, Ill. In the lot are Red Ensign, 2:12; Admiral Symmes, by Ponce de Leon; King Grant by Grant, 2:12; Dan Mee Edith, 2:15; by Midas, and Dick Dead Eye, by Grant; Dan Veneta, sister to Misdad, 2:20; by Midas.

Col. J. H. Steiner, Registrar, writes the RURAL WORLD as follows: "We will have Vol. 15 of the Year Book ready for delivery by April 1st. It will contain more matter than last year, thereby increasing the size and necessarily the price. Under each sire in the great table we give a full list of his standard performers, also his producing sons and daughters. Like information will also be given under each mare in the great brood mare list. The price of Vol. 15 will be \$4. It can be ordered at the Chicago office or through COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD."

Distemper and pink eye are contagious and infectious specific diseases of the horse, seen most frequently in young animals, but may occur at any age. Spreads rapidly from one horse to another, until all the animals in a stable may be affected, the atmosphere being the most common carrier of the infection and through it may be communicated to horses at considerable distances. At the season of the year pink eye and distemper prevail to an alarming extent in some sections of the country.

Billups Stock Farm makes its bow to our readers in this issue. The premier stud at the head of this farm is Whirlwind Mc, 2:17. A grandly bred horse on a double Morgan foundation, with a dash from Imp. Australian. He is a trotting horse from a family of trotting horses, as his owner expects to demonstrate to his patrons. The farm people consider him a worthy successor to Baron Dillon, 2:12, and that is saying a whole lot. The terms of service are quite reasonable, and intending patrons will do well to bear in mind that the season will end July 4th. The farm of twelve hundred acres has three or four hundred acres divided into pastures, with not a foot of barbed wire around them. Best of care and attention to mares sent to the farm, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Killed-Dead.
You know that the horse buyer looks for a horse that is killed-Dead. Tuttle's Elixir. It is guaranteed under a forfeit of \$100.00 to cure any case of horse ailment, such as colic, cough, cold, catarrh, etc. Tuttle's Elixir cures all these ailments, and is guaranteed to cure any case of horse ailment. It is guaranteed under a forfeit of \$100.00 to cure any case of horse ailment. It is guaranteed under a forfeit of \$100.00 to cure any case of horse ailment.

W. R. Brasfield & Co. will hold their first great Western Combination Sale of horses at Kansas City May 3, 4, 5, and 6 at the Stock Yards Horse Pavilion. A large number of high class trotters, roadsters, saddlers and general purpose horses will be sold. Those having horses to sell should take advantage of this opportunity to dispose of them. It will be a good time to sell, as horses will have shed their coats and will look as fine as silk by May. Send on to this firm a list of horses that you wish to sell. W. R. Brasfield & Co. are old hands at the business, having had an experience of 20 years in conducting sales of horses in Lexington, Ky. We are glad to welcome this firm to Missouri. Such establishments afford breeders and farmers an opportunity to dispose of their surplus stock. Col. R. E. Edmonson of Kansas City will be glad to render any assistance to those wanting to sell.

JUDGE IRVING HALSEY.
To make any business a success the man at the helm, who holds the rudder, must thoroughly understand that business. Everybody knows what danger would be incurred by a steamer starting for any distant port with an inexperienced pilot at the helm—one who was not thoroughly familiar with the chart of the ocean to be traveled over, and who had not by considerable experience been able to shin the rocks and shoals in the pathway. But it is just as unwise to attempt to run a horse paper, or an agricultural paper, by an editor who is not thoroughly posted and practically acquainted with that line of work and thoroughly devoted to it, as to run a steamer by an unskilled pilot. We are led to make these remarks by the fact that we learn with the liveliest pleasure that our old friend, Judge Irving Halsey, better known perhaps as Iconoclast by trotting horse breeders, has been selected by the proprietors of the "Kentucky Stock Farm" to be editor-in-chief of that paper. We doubt if a better selection in the United States could have been made. Presenting an innate love for the trotting horse, he has been engaged for a score of years in breeding him, has been writing for the best horse papers in the country, and by his rich stores of horse lore, has commanded wide attention and the highest respect. Theoretically and practically, he is admirably fitted to conduct the "Kentucky Stock Farm," and we now expect to see this paper in the very front rank of those devoted to the advancement of the interests of trotting horse breeders. The RURAL WORLD congratulates both Judge Halsey and the "Stock Farm" on the new combination.

L. E. CLEMENT'S GOSSIP.
Editor RURAL WORLD: If we would get abreast of the times we must study the records at the close of the racing season and watch the public sales. The "Horse Review" in the last two weeks has given us two tables that will be valuable, but would have been more valuable had they appeared in the Christmas number, where more of them would have been kept. The first table gives the descendants of George Wilkes in 2:15 list, and gives a total of 100, leaving the Wilkes family an advantage of 50. Long before the season of 1900 closes they will be closer together. No amount of booming will keep the Wilkes family gaining as they have in the last ten years, nor can any amount of apathy keep the son of Green Mountain Maid from advancing.

Ansel, the cripple, 20 years of age, sold for \$100 at the sale. This is not to be taken as a criterion of the value of sons of Electioneer now 20 years old, but only as the value placed by buyers at public sale of a half-bred horse who at 20 years of age has only seven trotters to his credit. Mr. Bonner paid \$30,000 for this horse when he bought him, and placed as he has been, if bred right, he should be worth more.

Nutwood, who now leads all sires of standard performers, has 31 2:15 performers to the credit of his own daughters. Nutwood was foaled two years after George Wilkes made his record of 2:22, and made his own record at nine years of age. The first trotter by Nutwood to take a public record was Manson, bred when he was six years old, three years before he took his record, while his brother was Woodnut, sire of six trotters and four pacers. Their dam was sired by a son of Hambletonian, who never became standard.

It was Rich Wilson who handled Bull all his life who stood up and paid over \$4,000 for a weanling son of Nutwood, the largest price ever paid for a weanling. This colt Arrowwood is now credited with eight trotters and six pacers, more than any other son of Nutwood of his age. Lockhead, foaled the same year, has 13 to his 15. Only two others have as many. The sons and daughters are growing in popularity, and the family, though young, will compare favorably with the original founders of families. No matter where bred, Nutwood stands next to Hambletonian, with 123 to Hambletonian's 153, sons that have sired standard performers.

The sensation of the sale of Feb. 13, etc., was Pointedster, five-year-old stallion by Abbottford, son of Woodford Mambrino, out of a mare by Cyclone, son of Red's Mambrino Pilot, whose dam was a strongly bred Hambletonian. This is another straw that points to the advance in popularity of the Woodford Mambrino-Hambletonian cross that gave us the reigning queen, the peerless Alix, 2:08. There are many points of merit in this combination. They have the size, the style and the speed now called for in coach horses or in drivers and racers. The compact Hambletonian mothers improve the sometimes angular and stilly sires of the first cross, both have speed, so in this there is a united inheritance. It is the same blood inheritance, with usually a better conformation. There is no reason why a light should be made on this combination, and every reason why it should be used, and with the best of results. The leading eight-year-old sire of 1899 is bred in these lines, and as I stated last week, there were 25 others represented.

This five-year-old green trotter goes in to the same string as the green gelding from Missouri, and at almost as large a price. Capital in the horse business is being used, and will be used with more judgment than in the past. More money is being used to attract buyers, and foreign buyers are, and will be, more particular than our home buyers were seven or eight years ago. We must breed large, fast, sound horses. If we would be in shape to supply the foreign market. The sixteenth annual sale at Limestone Valley Farm was a success. Buyers were from Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska. Hogs brought good prices and will stay in Central Missouri.

Forrest Squirrel 801, that won at the Columbian Exhibition in three-year-old class, went to Conway, Lemwick and Shepherd, Columbia, Mo., at \$500. He is a green, ten-year-old horse, and should do good in his new home, where as a saddle and harness horse he will be coupled with the daughters of the inbred Morgan sires Charles Reid, Star Hawk, eight years old, by the premium saddle horse Feldmont, goes to the farm of Arnold Bros., joining Sedalia, price, \$450. Missouri Eagle 525 goes to Vermillion, Kan. There are very few saddle stallions in Kansas, and this sale may open a door for some more good ones from the overstocked Missouri farms, if such can be found. The price paid was \$300. Young Rosemont 652, a short-bred, 16-hand saddle gelding, brought \$225. Ell 721, 12 years of age, went to J. W. Lightner, Blackburn, Mo., for \$150. Alma Sentinel 828, 15 years of age, was a very cheap horse at \$62.50. I saw several who would have paid an advance for him after the sale. Herah-Mont, not registered, bred at Limestone Farm, went to Abe Bourgeois, Nokomis, Ill. This foal, now six years old, will do lots of good over on the Terre Haute railroad in string serviceable business horses; he brought \$350. Addison, a two-year-old unbroken colt, shown bred, went all the galts to perfection. More than one pack was blamed for him, but he did not make the colt as bad as \$12.50, the price paid for his new owner. Artist Chief 567, a small, inferior but nicely galloped son of Artie, Montrose, sold for \$100. Mark, an unregistered seven-year-old half-bred saddle horse, went to C. H. Clancy, Bartles, Washington Co., Mo., at \$100. All of the saddle horses offered were sold and at fairly good prices.

There were only two standard bred trotting stallions sold; Woodspite, 14 years old, son of Nutwood, dam the once popular George Wilkes-Mambrino Patchen cross, herself with a record of 2:25, brought out but one bid; he went to Higginville, Mo., to Reed Bros., for \$150. Andress, the same age as Woodspite, was bid off by a young man from Springfield at \$400.50, and it was announced that his old friend and owner, Ben Swagard, would hold a half interest and handle the horse. Andrew Allison, 2:22, is a grand individual, an inbred Alton, and the sire of one trotter and one pacer.

Lady Smith, a standard trotting mare by Ariel 1845, went to Mr. Beamer's old driver, Mr. Payne, of Kansas City. Some others were sold at good prices. These show what they were, and where they went. We shall hear from Andrew Allison and Miss Smith. Some 14 Jacks, good, bad and indifferent, sold at an average of a little over \$200. Nineteen hundred will see too many mares bred to Jacks that should reproduce themselves, and probably broom corn enough will be raised to suit the demand for three years. The sign is right for both of these events.

MAMBRINO JR.'S GOSSIP.
Editor RURAL WORLD: When I see what I didn't tell you so? Don't say any more that Mambrino Jr. isn't something of a prophet. I didn't think it more than half a brick-bat when I said Alphonse Bloom would fall down on his knees and thank me for the horse I had sold him. Well, to tell you the truth, I always knew the darned thing was loaded, but what I didn't know was that it was loaded for bar. So far as I am concerned I forgive him. I know that he is new to the usages and amenities of civilized life. When he has lived a few years in Missouri it is altogether probable that he will know more, if he isn't half so pretty. Association with the cultured classes with whom he will meet daily, together with absorption and assimilation of the elegant literary feast spread before him weekly in the horse pages of the RURAL WORLD, will, in the not distant future, rub off and polish up some of the crudeness manifested in his brilliant career, as he is pleased to term them, which have flashed from the highest peaks of the Oark range, dashing the eye with their brilliant coruscations, scintillating and glittering like myriad diamond points, illumining the darker intellects of the million or so of readers, who pause with bated breath and exclaim with one accord, 'what's out?' 'I made my record, I'm in the Kahoka list, Friday, Feb. 23, but without result to a horse point of view. I was detained about the Court House on personal business until the noon hour. After dinner it came on to blow big guns and snow to beat the band. I did not get to see my friend Geo. W. Miller and his stable, headed by the grand little horse Kahoka, my 1847, 2:25, the largest price ever paid for a weanling, show driver, with a record of 2:24, and a horse show winner, with his mate at the late Kansas City show. I put up at the feed and sale stable of Montgomery & Mosler, where I had a look over of a horse that will make Bro. Clement's mouth water to read about. I know it is tantalizing to make these wry allusions, but it is a case of pishnessy this time, the papers are in the hands of the printer, and I am tabulating and folders for free distribution among interested horsemen. F. M. Mosler brought this horse from Chico, California, last season, together with De Witt Talmage, pacer, and Lottery T. trotter. They arrived at the Kahoka track but a few weeks before the glad fall season opened. They all got off more or less, from causes referable to climatic changes, but the trotter and pacer (geldings) were given a hurried preparation and put to racing when not ready by a long shot. They both made several starts and got some of the money before rounding in for home. Lottery T. made a win or two and got a mark better than standard time, but an early season of rain and mud will have further reference to the matter till I acquire the necessary data.

The horse, whose history I will give you in the near future, was considered too valuable to take any chances with, so was left to become thoroughly acclimated and to get accustomed to a winter before undertaking the exacting vicissitudes of training and track. While I won't give this fellow's name, I will gratify your curiosity to this extent: He is a dark bay, 15 hands and 1/2 inch high, 1,300 pounds, O. K. all over and sired by Electioneer, son of Electioneer, bred and raised in California and six years old.

I have an item of horse news that will gratify every horse lover or man in the business. Under date Feb. 21, 1900, E. T. Bartruff writes me from Keokuk, Iowa: "I have sold Gale Allerton 2807 to McNeal Bros., Bowen, Ill., for two thousand dollars cash. They will give him a short stud season and train him for races the back end of the season. He was looking fine and silt and is a sure trotter. I hope you will get a fine foal from him. You may mention the sale in COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD if you think best." Of course I do. While it was a good stiff price for a green, untied young horse, there was evidently lots of promise in view, as four different parties were figuring to buy him. The knowledge that this sale is bona fide and the price given, will go a long way to strengthen the weak-kneed brother and stiffen the backbone of those that are halting between two opinions.

Mr. Bartruff is a gentleman of wealth, engaged in several lines of business, owns several good farms and could have kept Gale Allerton for a plaything had he so desired. So, he has no incentive to plug prices or misrepresent them. I am only sorry that the horse business hasn't a thousand more Ed Bartruffs in it. I will explain to you, dear Governor, that I have used quotation marks merely to emphasize, as I have noted in looking over the columns of your paper that you seemed to be short in italics. Only this and nothing more. Some people don't know much.

MAMBRINO JR.
Peaseville, Mo., Feb. 24, 1900.
STALLION AND JACK OWNERS.
Editor RURAL WORLD: I saw an article in your paper of Feb. 15 on "Protection for the Owners of Stallions and Jacks." I have been in the business for 25 years and find the service fees for stallions and jacks the hardest bills to collect, as the laws of our state give no protection whatever. I would like to see the RURAL WORLD keep this matter before the horse and jack owners of the state, so they will co-operate and ask the Legislature to pass such a bill for Missouri. I have been a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD for about sixteen years and can't go without it.

ALEX. T. SILVEY.
ABOLISH THE WEIGHT RULE.
Editor RURAL WORLD: A number of horsemen, myself included, believing that the weight scale in racing rules is unjust, unreasonable and of no benefit to anyone connected with harness racing, and that it works against the interests of the horsemen, are trying to have said rule abolished. We have secured a petition with signatures of many prominent horse owners, breeders and drivers, which we will present to the A. T. A. at its meeting in May. That you may have our side of the argument beforehand, and be better able to give the question more thought, I am sending you our reasons for wishing the weight rule abolished. The rule requiring drivers to ride at 150 pounds, which came into existence about the time when harness racing was weighed anywhere from 100 pounds to 150 pounds, would be called crazy if it were not for the fact that it is a rule that would allow a driver to weigh as much as 200 pounds, and to carry 20 pounds of lead and carry it or you can't start.

What good is there in this rule? It doesn't equalize the weight of drivers, and weighing 200 pounds with sulks built proportionately strong and heavy to carry them safely. The argument that it will be used in connection with this very heavy weight driver that the weight rule partially equalizes the weight of drivers and does not weigh catch weights were allowed. The rule requiring drivers to ride at 150 pounds, which came into existence about the time when harness racing was weighed anywhere from 100 pounds to 150 pounds, would be called crazy if it were not for the fact that it is a rule that would allow a driver to weigh as much as 200 pounds, and to carry 20 pounds of lead and carry it or you can't start.

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Save All Profits

but the makers, when you buy a carriage, buggy or harness, instead of selling direct to you, they sell to an agent, who then sells to you. This means a loss of profit to you. We, the makers, direct to you, save all profits. We guarantee everything we make, and will refund your money should you be dissatisfied with your purchase.

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HOW MUCH CAN I SAVE?

This is a question that every man should ask himself when he comes to a business proposition. For instance, we manufacture vehicles and harnesses and sell them to you direct from our factory at wholesale prices. On this plan the saving to you is at least 35 per cent. If you buy from a dealer, you pay for the dealer's profit, and you pay for the dealer's expense. We guarantee everything we make, and will refund your money should you be dissatisfied with your purchase.

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Care is not a small order house, buying from our factory to sell again at an increased price. We are a large and complete vehicle and harness factory, and we sell direct to you at wholesale prices. We guarantee everything we make, and will refund your money should you be dissatisfied with your purchase.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO., Elkhart, Indiana.

ELK HILL 28234

SEASON OF 1900.

Sired by Lord Russell (brother to Maud S. 2:08 1/2), dam by Nutwood 2:16 1/2. Maud S. was the greatest trotter yet bred, as Nutwood is the greatest sire of speed living or dead. Terms \$25 cash or approved note.

KENTUCKY JACKS

Just unloaded at RICH HILL, MO.

Are all blacks in color: age 3 to 5 years; are from 15-1 to 16-1 in height. Terms and pedigrees on application. W. J. DAVIS, Owner, Rich Hill, Mo., (care Talmage House next 30 days)

W. R. Brasfield & Co.'s

GRAND COMBINATION SALE!

Having seen the great interest with which we have been so long identified more westward, and with a desire to keep up and in touch with the progress of events, we have determined to move with it, and will hold our first Western GRAND COMBINATION SALE OF HORSES.

AT KANSAS CITY, MAY 3, 4, 5, 1900,

At the Stock Yards Horse Pavilion, and respectfully solicit consignments of High Class Trotters, Roadsters, Saddlers, Pairs and General Purpose Horses.

With an experience covering nearly 20 years in conducting combination sales at Lexington, Ky., we feel justified and encouraged in soliciting a liberal share of your patronage in this, our new field of operation. We recently refer to our past record as liberal advertisers and possessing a general knowledge and skill in conducting these sales. A commission of 6 per cent will be charged on all animals bringing \$100 or over, and a charge of \$5.00 on all animals consigned and catalogued bringing less than \$100. Entries close April 5. For entry blanks and other information address

W. R. BRASFIELD & CO.,

210 Shelby Building, Kansas City, Mo., O. P. Updgraff, Topeka, Kas., auctioneers.

Whirlwind Mc. 2:17 1-4.

(Successor to Baron Dillon 2:12.)

By GLENCOE WILKES, son of Alcantara and Betsey and I (dam of Moquette 2:10, etc.); dam KATIE MORGAN (dam of Alcoe 2:16, and Whirlwind Mc. 2:17 1/4), by Robert Allen; second dam Jenny, by Royal Oak; third dam Kate, by Sherman Morgan.

He will make the Season of 1900 at

BILLUPS STOCK FARM, MILTON, IOWA.

At \$25 with Return Privilege.

Walnut Boy 2:11, 8088,

Sire of Walnut Boy 2:12, Gyp Walnut 2:16, Dan T. 2:16, Robbie C. 2:14, Joseph R. (3) 2:22. Sired by Ferguson 5015, son of George Wilkes; dam May Hudson, dam of Billy Andrews 2:08 1/2; Walnut Boy 2:15, Violette, sister to Walnut Boy 2:20. A game race horse and tried sire. Young stock for sale. Address

JOHN G. CALLISON,

Prairie View Stock Farm, Windsor, Mo.

MISSOURI STOCK YARDS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Formerly Union Stock Yards, St. Louis.

The Missouri Stock Yards are the only wholesale stock yards in St. Louis for the sale of all kinds of live stock. All of the packing houses and dressed beef plants in St. Louis have buyers stationed here. All railroads and all steamboats unload their stock directly into these yards. Your stock will bring highest market prices.

W. A. RAMSAY, Manager.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET OF ST. LOUIS.

Located at West St. Louis, directly opposite the city of St. Louis. Shippers should see that their stock is billed directly to the

Home Circle.

WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP.

"And why do you throw down your hoe by the way?"
"As if that fellow were done?"
"It was the good farmer, Bartholomew Grey."
"That spoke in this wise to his son."
He had thought to have given the lad such a start.
"As would bring him at once to his feet; And he stood in the furrow, amazed, as young Bart."
"Lying lazy, and smiling so sweet."
"Replied: 'The world owes me a living, you see.'"
"And something, or sooner or later, I'm certain as can be, will turn up for me, and I am contented to wait."
"My son," said the farmer, "take this to your heart."
"For to live in the world is to learn—The good things that turn up are for the most part."
"The things we ourselves help to turn!"
"So, boy, if you want to be sure of your bread."
"Here the good time of working is gone, Brush the cobwebs of nonsense out of your head."
"And take up your hoe and work on."—Alice Cary.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
WORDS OF CONSOLATION.

Since reading Ella Carpenter's last letter I have been led to my "neglected opportunity"—the promises made which have not been fulfilled.
Mrs. Menough and tell her how I sympathize with her in the great loss of her dear mother, so dear to her. (The tomorrow on which the letter was to have been written, like so many to-morrows has never come. But, dear friend, accept my sympathy and feel that I have not forgotten you in your trouble.)
Ella, the kind words she accepted and are a joy to me in my loneliness. I am glad that you thought of me so far away and so heart broken.
Garnet, you have my sympathy in the great loss you have sustained in the death of your mother. Your account brought tears to my eyes and recalled the time when I went to my dear mother and sat by her bedside when her dear spirit passed from our world. These afflictions are hard to bear but our mothers are free from trouble and heartache. Our aim in life should be to live that we will enter into that same rest in the Heavenly home. Have you ever read "In the Mists of the Valley"? If not send to the David C. Cook Publishing Co., 26 Washington street, Chicago, for it. The price is five cents. "This is a Comrade of the Cross," is the same price. After reading these books tell me what you think of them. In the fall I sent to this publishing house and secured sufficient reading for all winter. These books have been very helpful in lifting us above self and our heartaches into a higher and better life.

Mrs. M. E. Warren, my heart goes out to you in sympathy in your sad bereavement, for I know how well what your heart has got to bear. Dear sister, what can I say to you that will comfort your aching, broken heart? My love and sympathy is yours. May the Father of the widow and fatherless bless you.

ROSA AUTUMN.

Fayette Co., Ill.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.

Last year we thought we would do so much good and help so many of our mother's vineyard. But oh! I fear Jan. 1, 1900, found many of our good resolutions broken. As we look back over our lives for the year we can see so many golden opportunities that we let pass by where we have only done our duty we could have accomplished so much more. The path we traveled down was crooked indeed. Some souls have passed into the "great beyond," perhaps unprepared to meet God. Oh! friends, did we try to win them to Jesus? May each one of us strive to do with her might what her hands find to do. Let's watch for the little things. Sometimes a kind word, a pleasant smile, a hand-clasp, will cheer some sad heart.

"If we knew what forms were fainting For the shade that we should find; If we knew what lives were parching For the water we could bring; We would haste with eager footsteps, Bearing cups of cooling water, Planting rows of shady palms. If we knew what lives were darkened By some thoughtless word of ours, Which had ever laid among them— Like the frost among the flowers; Oh, with what anxious regret, While our eyes are overlooking, 'We would cry, 'Forgive! Forgive!'"

We are so quick to resent an injury, forgetting that the Savior was insulted and smitten, and that He always kept silent or spoke kindly to the offender. We should be willing to be persecuted for His sake.

I think those whom our Creator has entrusted with children have such responsibility resting on them. Oh! parents, teach your children in Sunday-school and keep them by your daily walk through life to remember their Creator early in life and then there will not be so many hard-hearted, old sinners in the world. What is more to be admired than a young man or lady taking a public stand for his or her Great Commander? A soldier in our conflicts between nations is always expected to stand by his commander, and I think we, as professors of Christianity, should stand with shame when we think how many opportunities we have to stand up for Jesus and because there happens to be a skeptic standing by, Satan whispers for us to keep silent. Friends, let's work while it is called to-day for night comes when no man can work.

MRS. O. W. REED.

Chariton Co., Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
SCARLET FEVER TREATMENT.

Since I have been so kind as to notice my notes on scarlet fever, I have had the pleasure of another talk with that nurse mentioned in my Farm Paper No. 32, she says that there is no need of losing a single case of scarlet fever unless the disease is complicated with some other disease. Of course in case of weak lungs, heart or kidney, or a scrofulous tendency in the patient the danger is great, but in strong healthy children, very simple treatment and good nursing should bring the disease to a speedy and favorable termination.

Perhaps I, as a layman, have no right to criticize members of the medical fraternity, but in the case mentioned by Idyll one is unable to refrain from criticism.

I once knew of several cases of severe throat in a country town. They were all

under care of one physician and for a time all recovered, but all at once the terrible scourge, diphtheria, was all but epidemic and several died. Again, a town had a few cases pronounced small pox by a good doctor. The other doctors scoffed at the idea of small pox until an expert was called and confirmed the verdict of the doctor in charge of the cases. Rivalry and competition among doctors should cease when public safety and human life are at stake.

"Remember this," said the trained nurse, "scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria may continue in a mild form for many weeks, every patient recovering, and then it may assume a malignant form, which will test the ability of both doctor and nurse."

In all cases of sore throat in our house we use the chlorate of potassa, mentioned by "Idyll." We also burn sulphur in a shovel of hot coals, carrying it over the room, and sometimes we blow dry sulphur into the throat from a quill. I don't believe in continual and persistent "dosing" of children for every trifling ailment. I know many families where the doctor bill is larger than the grocery bill, and the children are naturally as healthy as mine. The doctor don't see my children once in five years unless he meets them on the road, and he always has something to say about their hearty, healthy looks.

Brown Co., O.

C. D. LYON.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
DRESSING LITTLE GIRLS.

The love of daintiness and becoming clothing is a mark of innate refinement and is inherent in most little girls. This trait in children should not be condemned, but cultivated and guided in the proper direction. Our clothing has much to do with the opinion people form of us, and while extravagance is not commendable, carelessness in this matter leads to even worse results. Provide pretty and suitable dresses for school wear; they need not be expensive, for fine materials and trimmings are not in good taste, and a healthy, boisterous school girl would soon ruin them. She will need two or three staid dresses and half a dozen white or light-colored aprons to keep her neat and clean. These aprons should be made by different patterns, so she will not tire of them, and trimmed with lace or embroidery. Let them be as nice as you like, for they will last a long time, and can be washed whenever they need it. Pretty and comfortable undershirts are made of dark flannel trimmed with rows of bright stitching done with bright colored yarn or embroidery silk.

In making the dresses the prudent mother plans to lengthen and enlarge them so they will not be outgrown. Many a good garment has been cast aside because this has been neglected, and it soon became too small for the wearer. Plain full skirts are much to be preferred. Gored skirts are often ruffled around the bottom, and all that is necessary when you wish to lengthen them, is to place them out at the bottom and move the ruffle down. The waist usually becomes too short instead of too small; if the lower edge is turned up an inch or two before attaching the skirt to it it can be let down when necessary. Plain cut sleeves may be hemmed at the bottom, while those made with full upper portions gathered into cuffs are lengthened by replacing the old cuffs with deeper ones. New dresses can be made of remnants, or if the mother has the knack of making clothes over, the best parts of some she has cast aside may be used.

A package of diamond dye is a great help in making dresses over, for it will freshen faded goods and make it bright and pretty again. These dyes are easy to use, and the colors produced by them are permanent. School dresses should be quite plain, for an apron will not fit well if the dress is trimmed with ruffles or bertha. Tight-fitting waists, or those made with a yoke of any shape desired with the lower portion gathered and joined to it are pretty. The trimming should consist of braid, put on around the edge of the yoke, collar and sleeves. When it is more convenient make combination dresses, the yoke, cuffs and collar may be of one kind and the remainder of the waist of another.

A little care and mending when they need it will make shoes last much longer than they usually do. Wear a set of lasts and a few shoemaker's tools; any mother can put half-soles on shoes, and after a little practice she can do as neat a job as a shoemaker. Shoes are often cast aside while the soles are still good, and they may be taken off and saved for this work. When you wish to use them, soak them in water, and after mending them the right shoe will come on. Good upper leather will do for patches, and one should have a bottle of liquid glue for applying them.

MARY.

Lyon Co., Kan.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Melted lard, thickened with flour to the consistency of a smooth salve, put on a life to remember their Creator early in life and then there will not be so many hard-hearted, old sinners in the world. What is more to be admired than a young man or lady taking a public stand for his or her Great Commander? A soldier in our conflicts between nations is always expected to stand by his commander, and I think we, as professors of Christianity, should stand with shame when we think how many opportunities we have to stand up for Jesus and because there happens to be a skeptic standing by, Satan whispers for us to keep silent. Friends, let's work while it is called to-day for night comes when no man can work.

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POULTRY POINTERS.

There was somebody who said an unkind word which hurt somebody else. Was it you?

There was somebody who was thoughtless and selfish in his manner and mode of living. Was it you?

There was somebody who harshly criticized the actions of somebody else. Was it you?

There was somebody who found nothing but faults in the belongings of his friend. Was it you?

There was somebody who borrowed a book, and kept it for months. Was it you?

There was somebody who never stopped to think who was hurt by the sarcastic word. Was it you?

There was somebody who, day in and day out, never did anything to make anybody else happy. Was it you?—Selected.

HOW TO DRY WET SHOES.

First, wipe off gently with a soft cloth all surface water and mud; then, while still wet, rub well with kerosene oil, using for the purpose the furled side of Canton flannel. Set them aside till partially dry, when a second treatment of oil is advisable. They may then be put in a conveniently warm place, where they will dry gradually and thoroughly. Before applying French kid dressing give them a final rubbing with the flannels, still slightly dampened with kerosene, and your boots will be so firm and flexible as a new kid, and will be little affected by their bath in the rain.

CHEAP WHITE HOUSE PAINT.

Two quarts of skim milk; 5 ounces of freshly slacked lime, 5 ounces of linseed oil, 2 ounces of white Burgundy pitch, 3 pounds of Spanish white. Slack the lime in water, expose it to the air and mix in about one-fourth of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This quantity is sufficient for thirty square yards and two coats, and costs but a few cents. If colors are wanted use them instead of Spanish white.

COCOANUT KISSES.

Take the beaten whites of two eggs and stir in equal parts of desiccated coconut and powdered sugar until it forms a thick paste. Form into balls and bake on buttered paper until a pale brown.

POULTRY YARD.

THE MISSOURI FARMER'S POULTRY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: During the last ten years the Missouri farmer has undoubtedly come to the front by leaps and bounds, but it remains a fact and fact that north of "Mason and Dixon's line" he is at the tail of the procession. While it is true we ship more poultry than any other state, it is made up mostly of danglehills, of all color, shape and size. Now, if we do as well as we do with these, what would we do with such poultry and houses as Iowa, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin have? What's the remedy? First, convince the farmer that to keep good stock is money in his pocket. Why is it? For the very same reason that it pays to keep good horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; every argument that applies to any of them applies equally as well to poultry. How are we to reach the desired improvement?

First, select the breed that best suits you; keep nothing but that breed and the very best way to breed up is to keep each year buy one or two cocks from some reliable breeder; one that can show egg records near the 30 mark. The cocks being half the flock, you will soon see the improvement. Give me any flock of danglehills and good thoroughbred cocks and in three years' time it will take an expert to tell them from thoroughbreds. Never keep hens over four years old, after that age they make poor layers and indifferent mothers. B. F. SMILEY.

Lincoln Co., Mo.

POULTRY IN MONROE CO., MO.

The turkey crop is unusually large this season. At Duncan's Bridge last week one firm bought 2,100, for which about \$2,000 was paid. At Long Branch 700 were bought by Halley Bros. in one day. At Holiday, Madison, Stoughton, Paris and other points in the county great numbers have been received. Eliminate the poultry marketed by the women of Monroe County and there would be the hardest times we ever saw.—Paris Appeal.

A MILLION POUNDS OF POULTRY.

The Central Produce Company bought and shipped nearly a million pounds of poultry during 1899 and over 3,000,000 eggs. The exact figures are as follows: Poultry, 986,239 pounds; eggs, 3,254,700. The year's business footed up \$119,000. The biggest end of this enormous business was done in December. In this last month of 1899 the Produce Company bought 589,367 pounds of poultry, paying \$44,000 for it and 274 cases of eggs.

One has only to study these figures a little to see the magnitude of the poultry business in this town. It equals 1,500 mules, or 2,000 good fat cattle, or 12,000 fat hogs, or 25,000 fat sheep. To take care of this stuff an average of twenty hands are employed the year round.

H. E. Stone is the business manager of the concern, and he lets no trade get away from him. He is a live, energetic, shrewd business man and is increasing the business of the plant each year. In 1900 he expects to plant the million-pound mark. Verily it pays to raise poultry.—The Central Courier.

HOW TO FUMIGATE A POULTRY HOUSE.

The poultry keeper who whitewashes his hen house once a year needs have no fear of it becoming infested with insect vermin, nor will it be necessary for him to fumigate it, as there will be no insect life to destroy. But the owner of a poultry-house that needs fumigation should set about it in the following way, says an exchange.

Remove all nests, perches, and everything that is portable. Put a pound of sulphur in an iron pan with some burning coals, in the middle of the house. Then close up the doors, windows, and all other openings, and let them remain so for two or three hours. Afterward paint the roofs and nest boxes thoroughly with coal tar, and whitewash the house both inside and out with lime. A spraying-pump is very useful to get the lime-wash into the crevices in the roosts and walls, and it is beneficial to add some carbolic acid to the lime-wash. Once a house is thoroughly freed from vermin it is easy to keep it so by attending to it regularly and taking the precautionary measure of frequent lime-washing.

POULTRY POINTERS.

W. L. MILLER, Pennsboro, Mo., a breeder of B. Plymouth Rock chickens, writes: I was very much surprised at the large number of inquiries my little advertisement in the RURAL WORLD brought me.

MRS. DELLA MAXWELL, Fayette, Mo., breeds Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. "Maple Grove Poultry Yard" are noted for the many high-scoring and prize-winning birds that are grown there, and Mrs. Maxwell is so pleasant and honorable with all customers that her trade is growing to immense proportions. Parties wanting choice birds of the breeds she is handling should write her for prices and particulars.

J. A. STRAIN, Reno, Ill., whose advertisement will be found in this issue, writes: "I have four good poultry houses and three yards, one about 60x100 feet, the others each 20x100 feet. Another lot of poultry has the range of the farm. I have good stock and keep trying to make it better. Last season I raised some very fine cockerels and sold them all at home to people who are not in the breeding business. I am, but who wish to grade up their flocks. There are many in this county who, with myself, think the RURAL WORLD is a first-class paper."

MR. FRANK FOY, the famous poultryman of Des Moines, Iowa, who carries an advertisement with us, is offering eggs for hatching by the single setting, or in lots of 100 or more for incubator purposes, at prices which will enable our readers to get a start in thoroughbred poultry, with a very small outlay of cash.

Mr. Foy has lately returned from the Boston and New York Poultry Shows, in the interest of himself and the Des Moines Incubator Company. Between the shows he had about eight days of time, which he spent in visiting the large poultry and duck ranches in the vicinity of New York and Boston.

He says: "I am always looking for the best blood to be found, in order to introduce it into my yards and improve the stock at Crescent Farm."

He informs us that he will be in the shape for the egg trade this spring, both for incubators and single settings. He handles eight of the most popular varieties.

We would advise our readers to send stamp and obtain copy of his illustrated catalog, giving information on poultry culture and prices on fancy fowls and eggs.

MRS. M. L. SINGLETON, Wellsville, Mo., writes: Please check my ad. to an egg ad., as my stock is nearly sold out. I still have a few toms, also some good cockerels, both Langshan and White Plymouth Rock, but no females. These birds are all good ones, and anybody who has not already bought would do well to write to me. I want to thank you for what the RURAL WORLD has done for me. It has brought me many inquiries and sales than any paper I ever advertised in. At present I am running a two-inch ad. in one of the best poultry journals published, and the little one-half inch ad. in the RURAL WORLD has beaten it out to ten to one.

I want to say to your readers that my matings this year are bound to produce superb birds, and my customers have just a small chance to get good ones at low prices. I have no patent nest boxes, so that I may say all the good, but just what such as I use myself. I quote from the "Reliable Poultry Journal" of January: "Judge Hewes says that in Mrs. Singleton's yards he found the best White Rock hen he has seen this year, and had she been exhibited at the State Show, would have proved an easy winner. Her Langshans are up to date in every respect, and her turkeys are large and well marked." This is the opinion of one of the best judges in the United States, and in offering eggs from these matings, I know that my customers will get their money's worth.

MRS. A. W. BHAW sold to R. C. Marr the other day fifteen turkey gobblers, whose total weight was 300 1/2 pounds, an average of a little over 20 pounds. The old tom, the father of the flock, was included in this lot, he weighing over 35 pounds. At the same time she sold thirteen turkey hens, weighing 217 pounds, an average of over 16 pounds each. Mrs. Bhaw has been a poultry raiser for many years, and her Langshans are up to date in every respect, and her turkeys are large and well marked. This is the opinion of one of the best judges in the United States, and in offering eggs from these matings, I know that my customers will get their money's worth.

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